

**FULTON COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statutes	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Armoracia lacustris</i>	Lakecress	T /	G4? / S1S2	7	0	0	0	0
		Quiet shores or muddy waters of sloughs, cypress swamps, seasonal sloughs, or slow water.								
Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Berchemia scandens</i>	Supple-jack	T /	G5 / S1S2	5	0	1	0	0
		Swamps and wet woods, chiefly on the coastal plain (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); also, in mesic to even xeric uplands over calcareous rock or sediment (Weakley 1998)..								
Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Bolboschoenus fluviatilis</i>	River Bulrush	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Marshes, standing water, and fresh-tidal or freshwater shores, tolerant of alkali (Weakley 1998); riverbanks.								
Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Carolina Fanwort	T /	G3G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Swamps, ponds and quiet streams.								
Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Clematis crispa</i>	Blue Jasmine Leather-flower	T /	G5 / S2	3	1	0	2	0
		Wet woods, swamps, and slough margins.								
Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Echinodorus berteroi</i>	Burhead	T /	G5 / S2	6	0	0	0	0
		Ponds, swamps, sloughs and ditches.								
Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Gleditsia aquatica</i>	Water Locust	S /	G5 / S3?	0	1	0	0	0
		RIVER SWAMPS AND SLOUGH MARGINS.								
Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
		SLOUGHS, POND MARGINS AND MUD FLATS.								
Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	Broad-leaf Golden-aster	T /	G5T5 / S2	2	0	1	0	0
		Dry, often sandy places, particularly disturbed sites.								
Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Iris fulva</i>	Copper Iris	E /	G5 / S1	8	0	0	0	0
		Sloughs, muddy shores and swampy woods and also drainage ditches, roadsides swales.								
Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Limnobium spongia</i>	American Frog's-bit	T /	G4 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
		Ponds, bayous, stagnant water.								
Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Magnolia pyramidata</i>	Pyramid Magnolia	H /	G4 / SH	1	0	0	0	0
		DENSE RICH WOODS AND FLOODPLAIN FORESTS.								
Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>	Broadleaf Water-milfoil	S /	G5 / S3?	0	1	0	0	0
		PONDS, DITCHES, AND SLUGGISH STREAMS.								
Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Nemophila aphylla</i>	Small-flower Baby-blue-eyes	T /	G5 / S2?	2	0	0	0	0
		Moist, nutrient-rich floodplain forests (Weakley 1998); mesic woods on loess soils.								
Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Phacelia ranunculacea</i>	Blue Scorpion-weed	S /	G4 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
		RICH WOODS AND ALLUVIUM.								
Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	Pickereel-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Marshes and shallow water, sloughs, open swamps, and oxbow lakes.								
Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>	Grassleaf Arrowhead	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Swamps, mud, or shallow water of lakeshores, ponds & sloughs.								
Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	Delta Arrowhead	T /	G5 / S2?	1	1	0	0	0
		Pond and slough margins.								
Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Sedum telephioides</i>	Allegheny Stonecrop	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
		Cliffs and knobs, dry rock ledges and cliff in mts.								

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Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Trepocarpus aethusae</i>	Trepocarpus	S /	G4G5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
	MARGINS OF SWAMP FORESTS AND SANDY RIVER BOTTOMS.									
Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Utricularia macrorhiza</i>	Greater Bladderwort	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Deep or shallow quiet waters.									
Fulton	Vascular Plants	<i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i>	Southern Wild Rice	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Swamps and stream margins.									
Fulton	Gastropods	<i>Webbhelix multilineata</i>	Striped Whitelip	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	LOW, WET PLACES, IN MARSHES, FLOODPLAINS, MEADOWS, AND MARGINS OF LAKES AND PONDS, UNDER LITTER AND DRIFT (HUBRICHT 1985).									
Fulton	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Potamilus purpuratus</i>	Bleufer	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Deep streams with deep mud and fairly quiet pools (Murray and Leonard 1962). In Missouri Bootheel streams, it is found in small to medium gravel with mud occasionally interspersed (Oesch 1984). In the St. Francis River of Arkansas and Missouri, individuals were found in the channel where shifting sand met mud or clay of the banks (Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987). It occurred less commonly in a dredged area on mud flats or sand bars.									
Fulton	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Toxolasma texasiensis</i>	Texas Lilliput	E /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	LOW GRADIENT STREAMS OR SLOUGHS WITH SOFT BOTTOMS (I.E., MUD OR SMALL SAND OR GRAVEL) AND ALSO RESERVOIRS (PARMALEE 1967, CUMMINGS AND MAYER 1992).									
Fulton	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa lienosa</i>	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).									
Fulton	Crustaceans	<i>Cambarellus shufeldtii</i>	Cajun Dwarf Crayfish	S /	G5 / S2	0	1	1	1	0
	INHABITS SWAMPS, SLOUGHS, DITCHES, LAKES, PONDS, AND SLUGGISH STREAMS (HOBBS 1989) ON THE COASTAL PLAIN, AND MAY BURROW TO SURVIVE DROUGHTS (PAGE 1985).									
Fulton	Crustaceans	<i>Orconectes lancifer</i>	Shrimp Crayfish	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	OXBOW LAKES AND STREAMS ON THE GULF COASTAL PLAIN (PAGE 1985), WHERE IT LIVES AMONG ORGANIC DEBRIS, USUALLY NEAR BALD CYPRESS (BURR AND HOBBS 1984).									
Fulton	Crustaceans	<i>Procambarus viaeviridis</i>	Vernal Crayfish	T /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	CYPRESS SWAMPS AND FLOODPLAIN STREAMS ON THE COASTAL PLAIN (PAGE 1985). BURR AND HOBBS (1984) COLLECTED SPECIMENS FROM DEBRIS-FILLED POOLS IN GULF COASTAL PLAIN STREAMS.									
Fulton	Insects	<i>Euphyes dukesi</i>	Dukes' Skipper	S /	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Shaded tupelo swamps in south, partially shaded marshes and ditches in midwest (Opler and Malikul 1992). Feeds on sedges (<i>Carex lacustris</i> and <i>C. hyalinolepis</i>) (L.D. Gibson pers comm). On the Atlantic Coast it also feeds on <i>Carex walteriana</i> (L.D. Gibson pers comm).									
Fulton	Fishes	<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	LAKES AND LARGE RIVERS WITH A FIRM SAND/GRAVEL BOTTOM (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).									
Fulton	Fishes	<i>Alosa alabamae</i>	Alabama Shad	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	ANADOMROUS SPECIES THAT ASCENDS LARGE RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES TO SPAWN OVER COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL SWEEPED BY MODERATE CURRENT (PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, BURR AND WARREN 1986, BARKULOO ET AL. 1993, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).									
Fulton	Fishes	<i>Atractosteus spatula</i>	Alligator Gar	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sluggish pools and backwaters of large rivers, backwaters, and oxbow lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									
Fulton	Fishes	<i>Cyprinella venusta</i>	Blacktail Shiner	S /	G5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in creeks and small streams of the coastal plain over firm sand and gravel of riffles and raceways, and along undercut banks or among submerged stumps and logs (Burr and Warren 1986). Also, over firm sand or gravel in the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Rivers.									
Fulton	Fishes	<i>Erimyzon sucetta</i>	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	LOWLAND LENTIC HABITATS (WETLANDS AND FLOODPLAIN LAKES) WITH SUBMERGENT AND FLOATING VEGETATION (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).									

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Fulton	Fishes	<i>Esox niger</i>	Chain Pickerel	S /	G5 / S3	0	2	0	0	0
		COASTAL PLAIN WETLANDS, STREAMS, AND VEGETATED OXBOW LAKE SHORELINES, AND IT ALSO TOLERATES RESERVOIR CONDITIONS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Fulton	Fishes	<i>Etheostoma chienense</i>	Relict Darter	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
		Headwaters and creeks in quiet to gently flowing pools, usually over gravel mixed with sand and under or near cover such as fallen tree branches, undercut banks, or overhanging riparian vegetation (Warren and Burr 1991, Warren et al. 1994).								
Fulton	Fishes	<i>Etheostoma fusiforme</i>	Swamp Darter	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	1	0
		SWAMPS, SLOUGHS, OXBOWS, AND SLUGGISH STREAMS WITH SOFT SUBSTRATES (E.G., SILT AND ORGANIC DEBRIS) AND SUBMERGENT AQUATIC PLANT BEDS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Fulton	Fishes	<i>Etheostoma proeliare</i>	Cypress Darter	T /	G5 / S2	4	2	0	0	0
		SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE SLUGGISH STREAMS, OXBOWS, AND WETLANDS WHERE THE BOTTOM IS SOFT AND AQUATIC VEGETATION ABOUNDS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Fulton	Fishes	<i>Fundulus chrysotus</i>	Golden Topminnow	E /	G5 / S1	6	0	0	1	0
		LOWLAND WETLANDS, SLOUGHS, BACKWATERS, AND SLOW-MOVING STREAMS WITH SUBMERGENT AQUATIC VEGETATION (BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Fulton	Fishes	<i>Fundulus dispar</i>	Starhead Topminnow	E /	G4 / S1	3	2	0	1	0
		LOWLAND WETLANDS, SLOUGHS, BACKWATERS, AND SLOW-MOVING STREAMS WITH BEDS OF AQUATIC VEGETATION (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Fulton	Fishes	<i>Hybognathus hayi</i>	Cypress Minnow	E /	G5 / S1	1	2	0	0	0
		Oxbow lakes and quiet water of low gradient streams on the Coastal Plain and Shawnee Hills. Usually over mud or sand bottoms, but occasionally associated with submerged aquatic vegetation or other cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Gilbert 1980, Burr et al. 1980). Needs wetlands adjacent to streams/lakes for reproduction/nursery areas (B.M. Burr, pers comm).								
Fulton	Fishes	<i>Hybognathus placitus</i>	Plains Minnow	S / SOMC	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
		OCCURS OVER SAND/SILT BOTTOM IN AREAS WITH CURRENT IN THE MAIN CHANNEL OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER (PFLIEGER 1975, BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Fulton	Fishes	<i>Ichthyomyzon castaneus</i>	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Moderate-size creeks, large rivers, and reservoirs. Substrate consists of gravel and rubble with areas of sand and silt. Larvae require clear streams with stable bars of silt, sand and organic detritus (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Rohde and Lanteigne-Courchere 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979).								
Fulton	Fishes	<i>Ictiobus niger</i>	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
		RESERVOIRS AND MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO LOW GRADIENT AND SOMETIME SWIFT CURRENT (BECKER 1983, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, TRAUTMAN 1981, AND BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Fulton	Fishes	<i>Lepomis marginatus</i>	Dollar Sunfish	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		Inhabits relatively clean spring-fed swamps and lowland streams on the Gulf Coastal Plain (Burr and Mayden 1979, Walsh and Burr 1981, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Lives in areas with sand or clay overlain with silt and organic debris, often near aquatic vegetation, undercut banks, and overhanging plants.								
Fulton	Fishes	<i>Lepomis miniatus</i>	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	2	2	0	0	0
		OCCURS IN WELL-VEGETATED SWAMPS, SLOUGHS, BOTTOMLAND LAKES, AND LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Fulton	Fishes	<i>Menidia beryllina</i>	Inland Silverside	T /	G5 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
		SCHOOLING SURFACE FISH THAT OCCURS IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND FLOODPLAIN LAKES (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Fulton	Fishes	<i>Notropis maculatus</i>	Taillight Shiner	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	1	0	0	0
		Low gradient streams, oxbow lakes, and sloughs in and around cypress knees, marginal vegetation, and accumulations of sticks and detritus (Burr and Page 1975, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
Fulton	Fishes	<i>Umbra limi</i>	Central Mudminnow	T /	G5 / S2S3	3	4	0	0	0
		RESTRICTED TO DENSE BEDS OF SUBMERGENT AQUATIC VEGETATION OR ORGANIC DEBRIS PILES IN SPRING-FED WETLANDS, DITCHES, AND THE MARGINS OF LOWLAND LAKES OF THE COASTAL PLAIN (BURR AND WARREN 1986).								

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Fulton	Amphibians	<i>Amphiuma tridactylum</i>	Three-toed Amphiuma	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		THE AMPHIUMA IS FOUND IN LAKES, OPEN SPRING STREAMS OF RUNNING WATER, AND STREAMS FLOWING OVER CALCAREOUS ROCKS. ALSO RECORDED FROM DRAINAGE DITCHES, BAYOUS, AND WOODED ALLUVIAL SWAMPS (BISHOP 1974). PROBABLY ONLY THE LATTER IN KENTUCKY.								
Fulton	Amphibians	<i>Hyla avivoca</i>	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		IN KENTUCKY, THE SPECIES APPEARS TO BE RESTRICTED TO FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, ESPECIALLY THOSE DOMINATED BY BALD CYPRESS, WATER TUPELO, GREEN ASH, AND BUTTONBUSH.								
Fulton	Amphibians	<i>Hyla cinerea</i>	Green Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	9	0	0	0	0
		FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, PARTICULARLY THOSE DOMINATED BY BUTTONBUSH AND HERBACEOUS EMERGENT VEGETATION.								
Fulton	Reptiles	<i>Apalone mutica mutica</i>	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
		Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.								
Fulton	Reptiles	<i>Chrysemys picta dorsalis</i>	Southern Painted Turtle	T /	G5 / S2	9	1	0	0	0
		FLOODPLAIN SLOUGHS AND SWAMPS, MANMADE PONDS. NESTS ARE DUG ALONG MARGINS.								
Fulton	Reptiles	<i>Farancia abacura reinwardtii</i>	Western Mud Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
		Wooded swamps, sloughs.								
Fulton	Reptiles	<i>Nerodia cyclopion</i>	Green Water Snake	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		This species inhabits wetlands, usually in quiet, shallow sloughs, swamps, lakes, impoundments, and slow-moving streams, where they bask on emergent logs and banks.								
Fulton	Reptiles	<i>Nerodia fasciata confluens</i>	Broad-banded Water Snake	E /	G5T5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
		FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, ESPECIALLY LARGE, SHALLOW WATER AREAS. SOMETIMES INHABITS SLUGGISH STREAMS, BUT IT MORE COMMONLY OCCURS IN CYPRESS SWAMPS, MARSHES AND LAKES.								
Fulton	Reptiles	<i>Thamnophis proximus proximus</i>	Western Ribbon Snake	T /	G5T5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		THIS SPECIES IS RARELY SEEN FAR FROM WATER, AND IT MOST OFTEN INHABITS THE MARGINS AND SHRUB LAYERS OF FLOODPLAIN SLOUGHS, SWAMPS, AND MARSHES. MAY ALSO OCCUR IN MANMADE HABITAT SUCH AS DITCHES THROUGH OR NEAR SUITABLE NATURAL HABITAT.								
Fulton	Breeding Birds	<i>Anas discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal	T /	G5 / S1S2B	3	0	0	0	0
		MARSHES, PONDS, SLOUGHS, LAKES AND SLUGGISH STREAMS. IN MIGRATION AND WHEN NOT BREEDING, IN BOTH FRESHWATER AND BRACKISH SITUATIONS (B83 COM01NA).								
Fulton	Breeding Birds	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	1	0
		MARSHES, SWAMPY WOODS, TIDAL ESTUARIES, LAGOONS, MANGROVES, ALONG STREAM, LAKES, AND PONDS.								
Fulton	Breeding Birds	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	S /	G5 / S1S2B	0	0	0	1	0
		WET PASTURELAND AND MARSHES, FRESH WATER AND BRACKISH SITUATIONS, DRY FIELDS, GARBAGE DUMPS. IN W. INDIES, ROOSTS AT NIGHT IN MANGROVE SWAMPS OR ON MANGROVE ISLANDS (B83RAF01NA).								
Fulton	Breeding Birds	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)								
Fulton	Breeding Birds	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	Fish Crow	S /	G5 / S3B	4	0	0	0	0
		BEACHES, BAYS, LAGOONS, INLETS, SWAMPS, NEAR MARSHES, AND, LESS FREQUENTLY, DECIDUOUS OR CONIFEROUS WOODLAND, IN INLAND SITUATIONS PRIMARILY IN BALDCYPRESS SWAMPS AND ALONG MAJOR WATERCOURSES. ALSO GARBAGE DUMPS.								
Fulton	Breeding Birds	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	T / LT	G5 / S2B,S2S3 N	5	0	0	0	0
		PRIMARILY NEAR SEACOASTS, RIVERS, AND LARGE LAKES. PREFERENTIALLY ROOSTS IN CONIFERS IN WINTER IN SOME AREAS. IN WINTER, MAY ASSOCIATE WITH WATERFOWL CONCENTRATIONS OR CONGREGATE IN AREAS WITH ABUNDANT DEAD FISH (B82GRI01NA).								
Fulton	Breeding Birds	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	Mississippi Kite	S /	G5 / S2B	5	0	0	0	0
		TALL FOREST, OPEN WOODLAND, PRAIRIE, SEMIARID RANGELAND, SHELTERBELTS, WOODED AREAS BORDERING LAKES AND STREAMS IN MORE OPEN REGIONS, SCRUBBY OAKS AND MESQUITE.								

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						E	H	F	X	U
Fulton	Breeding Birds	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Least Bittern	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
		TALL VEGETATION IN MARSHES, PRIMARILY FRESHWATER, LESS COMMONLY IN COASTAL BRACKISH MARSHES AND MANGROVE SWAMPS. PREFERENCE FOR MARSHES WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR OTHER WOODY GROWTH. INFREQUENTLY IN MARSHES <5 HA IN IA (A86BRO02NA).								
Fulton	Breeding Birds	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3 S4N	2	1	0	0	0
		STREAMS, LAKES, SWAMPS, MARSHES, AND ESTUARIES; WINTERS MOSTLY IN FRESHWATER BUT ALSO REGULARLY IN ESTUARIES AND SHELTERED BAYS (B83COM01NA).								
Fulton	Breeding Birds	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Double-crested Cormorant	E /	G5 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
		Lakes, rivers, swamps, and seacoasts.								
Fulton	Breeding Birds	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe	E /	G5 / S1B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
		Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes; also in brackish bays and estuaries in migration and when not breeding.								
Fulton	Breeding Birds	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	King Rail	E /	G4 / S1B	1	0	0	1	0
		FRESHWATER MARSHES AND SWAMPS, LOCALLY IN BRACKISH MARSHES.								
Fulton	Breeding Birds	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	1	0
		OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN SITUATIONS, FREQUENTLY NEAR FLOWING WATER (B83COM01NA).								
Fulton	Breeding Birds	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	Interior Least Tern	E / LE	G4T2Q / S2B	6	0	0	0	0
		BARE OR NEARLY BARE ALLUVIAL ISLANDS OR SAND BARS.								
Fulton	Mammals	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along cliffines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities.								
Fulton	Mammals	<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		THE SOUTHEASTERN MYOTIS USES PRIMARILY CAVES FOR HIBERNACULA AND SUMMER MATERNITY AND ROOSTING SITES.								
Fulton	Mammals	<i>Nycticeius humeralis</i>	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		THE EVENING BAT IS A COLONIAL SPECIES THAT ROOSTS IN TREES AND HOUSES. IT APPARENTLY MIGRATES SOUTHWARD IN WINTER.								
Fulton	Communities	<i>Bottomland hardwood forest</i>		/	GNR / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Fulton	Communities	<i>Bottomland marsh</i>		/	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Fulton	Communities	<i>Coastal plain slough</i>		/	GNR / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
Fulton	Communities	<i>Cypress swamp</i>		/	GNR / S3	1	0	0	0	0